

POSSES CAPTURE FLEEING CONVICTS BRINDELL DENIES BRIBERY CHARGE

To-Night's Weather—FAIR AND COLD.

To Be Sure of Getting
The Evening World,
Order in Advance from
Your Newsdealer : :

The

Evening

World.

"Circulation Books Open to All."

"Circulation Books Open to All."

WALL ST.
FINAL
EDITION

To-Morrow's Weather—FAIR.

VOL. LXI. NO. 21,568—DAILY.

Copyright, 1920, by The Press Publishing Co. (The New York World).

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1920.

Published at Second-Class Matter Post Office, New York, N. Y.

S

PRICE THREE CENTS

ABOLISH BOROUGH HEADS, COMBINE ALL USELESS JOBS TO REDUCE CITY'S BUDGET

Restriction of Estimate Board and Comptroller to Duties Specified by Charter, Other Reforms Needed in Effort to Place Local Government on Efficient Basis.

The Board of Estimate having, on motion of Comptroller Cram, extended an invitation to the newspapers to recommend reductions in city expenditures where they may be made without crippling any public service, this newspaper ventures to present a recommendation, to wit:

Amend the Charter to abolish the office of Borough President. Establish a central bureau of public works to take care of all engineering and supervision.

Wipe out overlapping engineering, inspection and auditing activities and restrict the work of the Board of Estimate and the Comptroller to the duties imposed upon them by the Charter.

The Evening World submits to the Board of Estimate and the taxpayers and rent-payers of New York City the following figures which show that, judging from the only comparative basis available in budget compilations, the establishment of the five-Borough Presidents, which will cost the taxpayers 120 per cent. more in 1921 than they cost in 1917, will do 3 1/2 per cent. less tangible work than they did in 1917.

In 1917 the people of New York, aroused by the increasing tax rate, repudiated the Mitchell Administration. The appropriations for the five Borough Presidents in 1917 amounted to \$3,883,302. These appropriations were made by the Mitchell Administration, but spent by the Borough Presidents in the Hyman Administration.

The total appropriations for the five Borough Presidents for 1921 in the tentative budget amount to \$20,472,721. This is an increase in four years of \$11,589,419, or, as percentages stated, 120 per cent.

The increase in appropriations for the President of the Borough of Manhattan for 1921 over 1917 is \$2,681,201, or 18 1/2 per cent.; for Bronx, \$1,438,798, or 121 per cent.; for Brooklyn, \$3,130,643, or 100 per cent.

(Continued on Second Page.)

BOARD OF ESTIMATE REVOKES FOUR OF THE CONTRACTS FOR ERECTION OF NEW COURT HOUSE

Mayor Alleges Collusion in the
Bids—\$5,000,000 to
\$6,000,000 Involved.

The Board of Estimate today revoked four of the contracts made except one, involving a total of \$6,000,000, according to an estimate made by President La Guardia of the Board of Aldermen.

The revocations were on specifications by the Mayor, who said in vain case he had been informed that a combination existed to prevent open competition in the bidding.

Comptroller Cram at first opposed the action and then suggested a postponement. When it was discovered that he alone could not cause a delay he returned to vote on the proposition. Public Works Commissioner Flynn of the Board, who appeared for Borough President Brinshell, also refused to vote.

The amounts of the four contracts revoked were as follows:
Hanlon, Son, limestone work, \$2,372,000.
Wells & Newton, drainage and plumbing, \$166,030.
Bethlehem Steel Bridge Corporation, steel framework, \$1,377,000.
Herman & Grace Company, superstructure and roofing, \$218,300.

The contracts revoked last week were then awarded to Dennis Con-

CAN'T GET BACK HOSE HE GAVE GIRL

Teacher's Former Suitor Ordered
to Stop Annoying Her and to
Put up \$500 Bond.

Miss Henrietta Mohr, thirty, a pretty teacher at Public School No. 178, at 10th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, asked Magistrate Suburban in Yorkville today to restrain Edward J. McCabe, thirty-eight, of No. 349 Lexington Avenue, who requested the return of a pair of silk stockings, which he had given her when their friendship was at its height.

Miss Mohr met McCabe at a church social in April. She dismissed him from her mind, she said, Sept. 10. When that date, she told the Court, McCabe had written her letters requesting her to return the stockings, which she had given him. She had returned all of them, except the stockings, which were in use.

Magistrate Suburban said: "McCabe, I believe you are an educated man. But you have a distorted mind. Please deposit a bond to keep the peace and cease annoying Miss Mohr. Otherwise you will go to the House of Correction."

Miss Mohr's full name is Miss Henrietta Mohr. She is a native of New York. She is a teacher at Public School No. 178, at 10th Street and Amsterdam Avenue. She is a native of New York. She is a teacher at Public School No. 178, at 10th Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

(Continued on Second Page.)

SAYS HE'D LOSE \$1,000,000 IF FORCED TO TELL ABOUT COMBINATIONS IN BUILDING

Plumbing Contractor Makes
Further Revelations at
Housing Inquiry.

BRINDELL IN DENIAL.

Refutes Charges of \$25,000
Bribe, in Statement, Not
Accepted by Committee.

The Lockwood Committee to-day adjourned until Nov. 4, after the name of Robert F. Brindell, President of the Building Trades Council, in whose name it had been testified that \$25,000 was exacted to stop a strike, had been again brought into the record by the testimony of Milton Schnaier, No. 209 West 76th Street.

Schnaier pleaded that his \$1,000,000 business would be "sacrificed" if he was compelled to tell about an interlocking combination of contractors and labor agents, in fear of which he said he had given up 4 per cent. of his gross business turnover, through membership in the Master Plumbers Association.

"I have given you a good enough reason," he pleaded with Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the committee. "Let some of the others tell. Do not sacrifice me."

Schnaier had testified that he went to the office of John T. Heitrick, No. 165 Broadway, the attorney who operated the "code of practice" under which the big plumbing contractors were supposed to conduct their business. He said he had given up 4 per cent. of the amount of his business, which he had received no benefits and was not to get out of the organization.

"You could have received the same amount, couldn't you?" asked Mr. Untermyer.

Schnaier, reluctantly, and opened the door to the following examination:

Q. Wouldn't you a free agent? A. To a certain extent.

Q. To what extent were you not a free agent? A.—You brought it out yourself here with Mr. Brindell.

Q.—You mean that if you did not belong to that association, even though you were a union shop, Brindell would pull off his men? Is that it? A.—Mr. Untermyer, you don't want me to have my doors closed with a million dollars' worth of business by answering you those questions here?

Q.—No, but we will close Mr. Brindell's doors. A.—Then there will be somebody else step in Mr. Brindell's place, the same as he is the successor of Sam Parks.

Q.—Mr. Schnaier, take your courage in your hand and let us try to see— A.—I have courage, but I have all I have in this world at stake.

Q. I appreciate your position perfectly, but we have got to break up this sort of thing and you have got to

(Continued on Second Page.)

MONKEY'S ATTACK ON KING OF GREECE A PLOT, SAYS VIDAL



KING ALEXANDER.
Noted Surgeon Declares Animal
Had Been Artificially In-
oculated With Rabies.

ROME, Oct. 22.—Injuries inflicted upon King Alexander of Greece by a monkey were the result of a plot to assassinate the young monarch, according to Dr. Georges Bernard Vidal of Paris, who has been attending the king and was interviewed by the Associated Press.

"While the story of the monkey biting King Alexander is true," Dr. Vidal is quoted as saying, "the monkey was suffering from rabies, with which it had been artificially inoculated. Hence, a veritable attempt against the King's life was committed."

ATHENS, Oct. 22.—King Alexander of Greece was feeling easily and shortly before midnight last night, according to a bulletin issued by his physicians at 11 P. M. The king at that hour was in a calm sleep. His temperature was 38.2 Centigrade (100.8 Fahrenheit).

The reports regarding the king's condition, however, were not considered at all satisfactory. His temperature, it was stated, had shown disquieting fluctuations.

The bulletin issued at 7 o'clock last evening said the king had spent a restless day and that his temperature was then 104, with pulse of 130 to 150 and respiration to 48. The day had brought about no improvement in his condition, it was added.

At 4 o'clock this morning the bulletin from the sick room said the king was restless constantly and his temperature was fluctuating between 104 and 104. The dressing on his wound showed intense pain, the bulletin stated.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Prof. Vidal, who was called to Athens from Paris to attend King Alexander, has been given a fee of \$50,000 by the Greek Government, says an Athens despatch to the Daily Mail.

The king is said to be resting easier and, while his condition is critical, hope is still held out for recovery.

ENGLAND TO GO ON WAR BASIS TO FIGHT STRIKE OF THREE BIG UNIONS, 3,000,000 MEN

Emergency Bill in Parliament Revives War Powers and Gives Right to Use Military Forces "For Any Purpose."

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Britain was being put on a war basis to-day. Confronted by a virtual industrial revolution, the Government to-day gave notice in Parliament of the introduction of an emergency bill giving it war-time powers, the right to use military forces for any purpose, and authority to ration and control all resources. The notice was given by Home Secretary Short.

The Government's move followed the announcement of a call for a general meeting of the Trades Union Congress to consider what should be done to bring about a settlement of the miners' demands. The congress will meet next Wednesday.

Taken in connection with the announcement of the transport workers yesterday that failure to resume negotiations immediately with the miners will array the Government against the working classes, the call to-day was accepted as a threat that all British labor will consider joining the miners. The congress comprises delegates from all labor unions.

One important group of railway workers, the engineers and firemen, not allied with the national union, will decide Monday whether to strike. There are 72,000 members of this organization.

Prior to the call the Parliamentary Committee of the congress served notice on the Government that negotiations with the miners must be resumed before midnight tonight or the meeting would be held. The fact that action was taken before this ultimatum expired was taken as an indication that the more militant element had obtained control of the committee, just as they had in the railway and transport workers' unions.

The Government, in addition to the emergency legislation, proceeded with other plans for combating the strike. All the measures adopted during the last railway strike were to be put into effect to-day. Railway authorities were being put on alert to deal with any possible disturbances.

The Emergency Bill, permitting the Government to use troops for any purpose, was taken to mean that if necessary troops and ships will be used in the mines. The troops also would serve the Government in distributing supplies, taking the place of chauffeurs, porters and all others who would quit work if a general strike were called.

The Government has been assured that many conservative labor men would refuse to strike. If they were ordered to walk out it was believed, many would continue in essential occupations if assured that protection would be given by troops.

The speed with which the various labor organizations have listened to back up the miners has alarmed officials who had discounted the strength back of labor leaders who demanded nationalization. Some of the leaders of the miners, transport and railway workers stated that their purpose was to overturn parliamentary government.

It was stated semi-officially to-day that members of the Cabinet saw no hope of meeting the demands of the ultimatum for immediate resumption of negotiations with the miners. They were said to be confessing the situation was dark.

One grave peril arose in the situation in the evident panic which have been made by the miners in their efforts to secure control of the unions. Conservative elements are being brushed aside more and more, while

(Continued on Second Page.)

POSSES RUN DOWN CONVICTS WHO FLED FROM SING SING AND HID IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Stivers and Bassett Surrender Without a Fight, Having Thrown Away Their Guns After Ammunition Was Exhausted—Four Hundred Men in Posses.

WARREN, N. H., Oct. 22.—George Stivers and Marcus Bassett, the convicts who escaped from Sing Sing last Saturday, were to-day captured in the woods into which they were driven last night by the posses that had taken up the chase.

(Special Despatch to The Evening World.)

WARREN, N. H., Oct. 22.—George Stivers and Marcus Bassett, the convicts who escaped from Sing Sing last Saturday, were to-day captured in the woods into which they were driven last night by the posses that had taken up the chase.

The capture was made by Edwin L. Forsyth and Carl W. Rowe, members of the posse of Sheriff Wooster on a slope of Corey Hill. The two fugitives offered no resistance, having exhausted their guns yesterday when they were turned over to Deputies of Warden Lawrence, Keeper of the State Prison, and taken to Concord.

The posses were composed of 400 men armed with guns, pistols, axes and pitchforks, and had spent the morning surrounding and beating the woods.

Sheriff Wooster had planned to call for a National Guard unit if the local men failed to bring the fugitives, who took to this cover after their thrilling ride from New York to stolen automobiles. Warden Lawrence of Sing Sing and three prison guards arrived during the morning to aid in the round-up.

George Tucker, one of the posses, reported that he had talked with the convicts early to-day and that, with revolvers pointed from their pockets at him, they had made him pretend they were members of the searching party when real men-hunters in an automobile passed nearby. Tucker said that he stumbled over the posses, who stood up to him while they asked him about the country and the search. After the machine carrying some men passed the convicts darted back into the wood, which is a mile by three miles.

Women and children had been ordered to stay indoors. Guards had been assigned to all isolated farm houses. All railroad approaches were guarded and all automobiles searched.

Sheriff Wooster had established headquarters in a farm house on Mink Mountain overlooking the woods and had deputies at telephone in farm houses all around the wooded refuge of the convicts, so that he could send out a heavy force in automobiles to any spot where they appeared to make their break for the larger forests. Besides the armed members of the posse, the roads and fields were dotted with youngsters and old men militantly bearing pitchforks and clubs and not a few Amazonian young women fired with the ardor of the man hunt.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 22.—The Utica Knitting Company, one of the largest manufacturers of knit underwear in the world, announced to-day that two more of its mills will be closed on Saturday.

Despatching of buyers to place orders until the market becomes more settled was given as the reason.

It was said that the declining market had brought its manufacture—cleaning, waste, packing and coarse cotton they passed to such a low level that operation was no longer profitable.

THE PEACE TREATY
LEAGUE OF NATIONS
COVENANT
THOUSANDS OF VITAL
SUBJECTS

1920 World Almanac
35c a copy

Newsstands, Bookstores, and at Branch Offices of New York World
By Mail Everywhere
Postage Prepaid 50c per copy

(Facing Entries on Page 2.)

(Facing Entries on Page 2.)